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This fact [he continues, p. 336] demands attention. Of what avail is it to train men to handle the separate parts of the Machine, if the Machine as a whole is to be handled by untrained men? Of what avail is it to train engineers, warriors, priests, physicians, lawyers, and merchants to handle their several parts, if the Machine as a whole is to be handled by statesmen who have not been trained to handle it?

These are pertinent questions at the present epoch, especially in view of recent governmental experiences, demonstrating, many are coming to think, the inadequacy of the administrative parts of governmental machinery. We have "muddled through" the recent crisis, but civilization must ultimately break down, according to our author, unless we are able to secure a higher degree of competence on the part of the men we choose to direct our affairs.

The book deserves to be widely read. Although of necessity fragmentary, since it alludes to a great variety of topics and to a large number of individuals, it is full of fruitful ideas set forth in vigorous terms. We may not approve altogether the author's style or his conclusions, but it must be admitted that his style is always clear and that his conclusions are generally sound.

The volume is supplied with a good index.

R. S. WOODWARD.

Terrestrial and Celestial Globes: their History and Construction. By EDWARD LUTHER STEVENSON, Ph.D., LL.D. In two volumes. (New Haven: Yale University Press. 1921. Pp. xxvi, 218; xi, 291. \$12.00.)

THIS work is by America's foremost historical geographer and cartographer. It is the first detailed work of its kind in English and it is the only extensive historical treatise on terrestrial and celestial globes in any language. The narrative reads easily. With the illustrations in juxtaposition, one may read as if listening to a series of lectures by an enthusiastic lecturer. There are 168 illustrations and twelve tail-pieces. They are good, on the whole, considering the reductions and the difficulty of photographing for half-tone plates the curved surfaces of spheres, and are introduced to show their general appearance, rather than with the expectation of providing minutiae. However, they emphasize the opportunities for future independent monographs, with large reproductions, and critical data—desiderata which are needed "to the end of clearly setting forth their great documentary value". The important legends on the globes are cited verbatim in the text, and translations generally follow, so one may skip the Latin, German, etc., and read on in English. Stevenson has endeavored to list and briefly describe all globes "from the earliest times to the close of the eighteenth century". When he began, it was thought that about 100 extant globes might be located, and some others now lost might be mentioned; but the result of years has been the listing of more than 850 of them.

The work is divided into fourteen chapters. The "foreword" and chap. XIV., taken together, are essentially a résumé of the whole work. The logical division is: Terrestrial Globes in Antiquity (I.); Celestial Globes in Antiquity (II.); Globes constructed by the Arabs (III.); Terrestrial and Celestial Globes in the Christian Middle Ages (IV.); Globes constructed in the Early Years of the Great Geographical Discovery (V.); Globes of the Sixteenth Century (VI.-IX.); Globes of the Seventeenth Century (X.-XI.); Globes of the Eighteenth Century (XII.-XIII.); The Technic of Globe Construction—Materials and Methods (XIV.). There are references and elucidations at the end of each chapter; also a bibliographical appendix (II. 220-248) of works cited, and some others, "as a working list" for "further investigations". This is followed by an ingenious index of globes and globe makers (II. 249-273), from which can be quickly discerned the name of the maker, the kind of globe, the given or approximate date, diameter in centimetres, references to text where described, and location of extant exemplars. A general index (II. 276-291) completes this work, printed in an edition of a thousand sets by the Yale University Press on "Old Stratford" paper.

Globes were made primarily "for the useful purpose of promoting geographical and astronomical studies", and secondarily they were "considered almost essential as adornments for the libraries of princes, of prosperous patricians, and of plodding students". Time was when historians neglected the early newspapers and magazines as fundamental sources. Too much, even now, the old maps, portolan charts, and globes are neglected in the interpretation of old narratives and documents, for only by understanding the geographical ideas regnant in a period can the language of that period, as used by navigator or explorer, be assessed. From ancient times only one exemplar has survived, the Farnese celestial globe of marble, accredited to the time of Eudoxus (fourth century B. C.). The Mohammedans constructed celestial but not terrestrial globes. In the so-called Dark Ages geography and astronomy were studied and taught, "and globes celestial as well as armillary spheres, if not terrestrial globes, were constructed". Behaim's globe of 1492 is the oldest extant terrestrial globe. The post-Columbian period was at once rich in great advances in geographical depiction, first on great plane maps, and then on metal globes or globes covered with paper gores. Thereafter the terrestrial globe in Europe had diverse forms. In Italy the manuscript or metal globe had favor, whilst in northern countries copper-engraved gore maps were favored and found their climax in the wonderful works of Jodocus Hondius, the Blaeu family, and others in the Netherlands. The mountings often presented a remarkable art in themselves.

It is regrettable that a work, otherwise so fine, should be marred by numerous evidences of careless proofreading, and perhaps also of faulty copy. Some definite examples are: vol. I., p. 12, for "Philipps" read

Phillips; p. 45, in "Opus Magnus" read Maius; p. 141 (and elsewhere), for "Thatcher" read Thacher; p. 143 (and II. 230), for "E. H. Hall" read Elial F. Hall; p. 143, for "Lafrere" read Lafreri; p. 144, read Zondervan; p. 167 (Naples library), read Nazionale; p. 203, not "Leenwarden" but Leeuwarden, and not "Miller" but Muller; p. 210, for "Heriot" read Hariot; p. 211 (and II. 272), for "Plantin-Moritus" read Plantin-Moretus; vol. II., p. 94, l. 5, for "Society" read Association; p. 179 (Urbino library), read Universitaria; p. 220, George Adams, elder and younger, in confusion, and "geographical essays" should be graphical essays; p. 220 (Albertus Magnus), for "Leyden" read Lyons; p. 221, Badia and Del Badia duplications; p. 222 (Beste), read under, and 1867 accessible edition should have been added; 223 (British Museum), for "1841" read 1881; 228 (Frisius), repeated under Gemma; 228 (Garcia), for "navigation" read navegacion; 231 (Harris), for three times "et" read and, and other errors; 231 (Harrisse), his Cabot issued in 1882, not 1862; 234 (Kramm), several errors; also error in 236 (Marchese, and Medina); 238 (Navarrete); 241 (Restout); 242 (Schmidt); 246 (Vivien, and Waldseemüller).

VICTOR HUGO PALTSITS.

BOOKS OF MEDIEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

The Middle Ages, 395-1272. By DANA CARLETON MUNRO, Dodge Professor of Medieval History, Princeton University. (New York: Century Company. 1921. Pp. iv, 446. \$3.50.)

PROFESSOR MUNRO's *The Middle Ages* forms the fourth volume in the *Century* series of which Professor George L. Burr is the general editor and of which so far only this and the volume by Professor Bourne on the Revolutionary period have appeared. Its general character and purpose are thus obviously dictated by the scheme of the series as a whole. It is a text-book, but it is not a book of texts. It aims to tell something about almost everything, to give a current narrative of events in all important countries, including England, and also to deal specially with institutions, social, religious, economic, and intellectual. Of the thirty-three chapters, six are thus set apart for such subjects as the nobles, the peasants, towns and trade, monasticism, heresy and the friars, the universities, and feudalism. The remaining chapters follow the general course of European history from the beginning of the Germanic migrations to the death of St. Louis, in other words, to the full splendor of the distinctively medieval civilization.

The problem of such a book is a very perplexing one. The vast mass of material, all of it subject to the uncertainties of a time distinctly un-historical in its attitude toward the world, makes drastic sifting imperative. The relations of society become more complicated as one moves on from the simpler forms of early Germanic life to the closely interlocking